EXISTING CONDITION	DESIRED CONDITION
Fisheries: Newlin Creek does not support a fishery within the allotment due to a natural barrier to fish migration approximately one-half mile below the allotment boundary. Within the allotment, Newlin Creek is small (< 1.0 cfs) and lacks the habitat complexity and pool depth necessary for over-winter survival. The stream banks were well vegetated and stable. However, there was some evidence of stream bank disturbance in isolated locations. Because the allotment had not been stocked with livestock in some time, this was likely due to Elk. Water quality parameters were likely within the appropriate range due to the abundance of macroinvertebrates.	Fisheries: Newlin Creek at the survey site is likely at the desired future condition. No impacts from livestock grazing or other anthropogenic disturbances were observed.
Range Management: Water accessibility for livestock limited on the allotment; range improvements need maintenance; allotment has been vacant since 2000	Range: Improve accessibility to water for livestock on allotment; proper maintenance and function of range improvements; cattleguards on FDR 274; protection of Lion Canyon Spring, water development/replacement in Pasture 1; relocation of Pasture 1 boundary fence;
Recreation: Newlin C&H contains FDR 274 and the Lion Canyon trail (#329). Dispersed recreation, OHV use and hunting are the primary recreational opportunities in the area. Some illegal OHV use does occur. Livestock and recreation conflicts have not historically occurred.	Recreation: Maintain accessibility of roads and trails. Minimize conflicts that occur between recreation and livestock. Avoid creating avenues for illegal motorized use. Minimize additional impacts to heavily used dispersed recreation sites and trailheads. Install cattle guards on FDR 274.
Wildlife: Habitat exists for: northern leopard frog, boreal toads, northern goshawk, olive-sided fly catcher, peregrine falcon, flammulated owl, American 3-toed woodpecker, MSO, wolverine, American hog-nosed skunk, Canada lynx, American martin, fringed myotis, townsend's big-eared bat, have formally surveyed for: MSO; upper Newlin Creek (below Jago property) has low % cover by willow, in early seral stage; no evidence of historical beaver activity; bank trampling by elk in the riparian	Wildlife: All Areas: supportive of active beaver colony(ies)/densities within the Historical Range of Variability (HRV) in applicable potential habitat types/areas; willow carrs and riparian vegetation in lynx habitat to be at mid-seral or higher condition; and Maintain or enhance prey availability for MSO and Canada lynx as well as other wildlife; maintain potential for beneficial ground

area below Jago inholding

fires while inhibiting potential for destructive stand replacement fires; promote natural and healthy riparian plant communities; preserve processes that ultimately develop spotted owl habitat; desired condition for LCAS recovery plan; maintain or achieve mid-seral or higher condition in riparian areas and willow cars to provide for cover and forage for lynx prey species; maintain/promote protection/establishment of beaver habitat in areas historically occupied by them, habitat types have potential to support beaver activity

Vegetation: Apparent static trend, good range condition; good composition of native grasses present in uplands; conifer encroachment occurring in open parks and in mid and late-seral aspen stands; *Penstemon degenerii* present on allotment; Newlin Creek in early-seral stage, low % cover of willow; Canadian Thistle present in minimal amounts; older, even-age stands of aspen present in significant amounts; native grasses present include: Arizona fescue, parry's oatgrass, thurber's fescue; banks fully covered by riparian vegetation except where continuous elk grazing occurring;

Vegetation: Achieve upward trend; maintain good composition of native grasses; reduce conifer encroachment; continued control of spread of noxious weeds (Canadian Thistle); achieve mid-seral or higher condition in riparian area and willow carrs; maintain or enhance presence of *Penstemon degenerii* on allotment

Hydrology:

The Newlin allotment is comprised basically of 3 pastures totaling approximately 3,900 acres (6.1 square miles).

Approximately 23% (900 acres) of the allotment is open parks, and nearly 15% (570 acres) of the allotment is accessible to livestock. These open parks are the primary areas grazed by livestock. In round figures, 38% of this area is riparian, 56% is grassland, and six percent is shrubland.

Appendix A of the hydrology report contains maps which show

Hvdrology:

The main objective is to maintain the uplands and the riparian and stream corridors at desired condition. The following bullets summarize some of the related guidance discussed in the Forest Land & Resource Management Plan, the Watershed Conservation Practices (WCPs), and other key, hydrologic concepts:

 Maintain all riparian ecosystems in at least an upper midseral stage based upon the R2 Riparian Ecosystem Rating System (PSICC LRMP, III-50). Provide healthy, selfperpetuating plant communities, meet water quality standards, provide habitats for viable populations of the open parks area for each pasture. Each map displays the wetter and drier portions of the pasture by climatic zones, improvements, and roads/trails. Known soil disturbances are also indicated on the existing condition maps by the small, red circles. Appendix B of the hydrology report contains a spreadsheet of the field observations made by the hydrologist; descriptions of the soil disturbances can be found there if observed.

Of the accessible acreage on the Newlin allotment, 100% occurs in the montane climatic zone. The accessible open park within the montane zone is mostly underlain by soil map units 101F, 702M and 710M. Parent material of the 101F is comprised of alluvium; as expected this soil map unit is also wet and it supports riparian communities. Parent material of 702M is comprised of colluvium and residuum; this soil unit is drier and supports the Thurber fescue and Parry oatgrass ecological unit. Parent material of 710M is slope wash and residuum; this soil unit is also drier and it supports the white fir and Douglas fir ecological unit. Thirty-eight percent of the accessible acreage is underlain by soil map unit 101F, thus riparian in nature. Eighty-two acres are comprised of mesic meadow, riparian shrub complex and upland grasses associated with riparian; the other 62% is comprised of aspen and evergreen stringers.

When compared to historical photos, the overall condition of the allotment is considerably better than in the 1940's through 1960's. Historically, the allotment had problems with sheet erosion, yet native vegetation has made a good comeback, and good ground cover exists over much of the allotment. A few small headcuts are being monitored by the range staff (NCU1-P2). A review of photos from NCU2-P1 show recovery of

- wildlife and fish, and provide stable stream channels and still water-body shorelines (PSICC LRMP, III-203).
- Achieve desired condition of riparian areas by following the standards set forth in the Watershed Conservation Practices (WCP) Handbook, FSH 2509.25. Section 12 deals specifically with Riparian Areas. Management measure (3) of this section states, "In the water influence zone (WIZ) next to perennial and intermittent streams, lakes, and wetlands, allow only those actions that maintain or improve long-term stream health and riparian ecosystem condition." Adherence to the design criteria within this standard will help to sustain riparian areas at or move them toward their desired conditions.
- To provide healthy uplands and riparian communities and stable stream systems in order to sustain the flow of high quality water to the forest boundary under current climatic conditions.
- To ensure that grazing does not negatively alter the hydrologic processes in the uplands and along the riparian corridors, and to maintain the pattern, profile and dimensions of the stream network.
- To protect the hydrologic integrity and functionality of all riparian communities, particularly the subalpine, mesic vegetative community types by reducing livestock use in these areas, and by improving distribution onto and increasing the utilization of the mountain grasslands.
- To ensure that current water sources are adequately watering the livestock in a manner that is protecting those sources and the watershed. Where this is not occurring use tools available under current management or adaptive

disturbed side slopes with some bare ground still evident. Wild ungulate related impacts (bank trampling and browsed willows) were observed in the E-type channel in the bottom of Newlin Creek during the IDT visit. The allotment has been vacant since 2002.	management to provide sufficient water in a manner that protects these resources. Develop springs in a manner that provides for their long-term sustainability.
Soils: No sheet or rill erosion present; no compaction issues;	Soils: Maintain current condition of soils resource; maintain
good ground cover present on all pastures	good ground cover in upland and riparian areas